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THE CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF
The Right Honorable
WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL



HARVARD UNIVERSITY



THE CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF
The Right Honorable
WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL

BEING THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN ACADEMIC MEETING HELD IN SANDERS
THEATRE AND OF AN ASSEMBLAGE IN THE HARVARD YARD
OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED
STATES IN TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1943

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THE President and Fellows of Harvard College at their meeting of May 26th, 1943, voted to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Right Honorable Winston Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, when next he should be able to attend an Academic Meeting to be called for that purpose. On May 27th, 1943, the Board of Overseers gave their consent. It was well understood that the exigencies of the war might make it impossible for Mr. Churchill to spare even an hour in Cambridge. In fact, an earlier invitation had been declined for this reason; but it was renewed with the understanding that even the shortest notice of its acceptance would suffice. Hopes were entertained that Mr. Churchill might come to Cambridge, as eventually he did, on the occasion of his visit to Washington and Quebec during August, and some preparations for the ceremony were begun on that basis. Not, however, until August 31st could notice, in strictest confidence, be sent to the Governing Boards and Faculties of the University, calling an Academic Meeting on September 6th for the conferring of "an honorary degree," but withholding the name of the recipient.

No public announcement of any sort was permitted in advance of the event. When the special train from Washington arrived in the Allston yards of the Boston and Albany Railroad on September 6th, the identity of the distinguished visitor became known to the general public, but then only to the few people who happened to be in the streets along the route of the official party on its way across the river to the Harvard Yard. The secret, though known for at least a day or two by hundreds of persons, including the press, was perfectly kept — a striking example of the effectiveness of a censorship voluntarily accepted out of consideration for the safety of Britain's great leader.

In marshalling and inspiring the defense of Britain at its most critical hour, Mr. Churchill had achieved a task but for which the subsequent enlistment of the United Nations in the drive for victory might have been of little

avail. His continued and untiring part in the activity of the offensive phase of the war had established a further claim to that universal recognition which the progress of events was daily confirming. These were conclusive reasons in the minds of the Governing Boards for adding Mr. Churchill's name to the roll of honorary members of Harvard University.

Mr. Churchill, with Mrs. Churchill and their daughter, Subaltern Mary Churchill of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, was met at the railroad yard by Governor Saltonstall, President and Mrs. Conant, and Sir Anthony George, British Consul General in Boston. Included in the Prime Minister's party were Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians, the Right Honorable Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Commander C. R. Thompson, Royal Navy, Mr. J. M. Martin, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and other members of his entourage. In cars driven by State Troopers and guarded by State and City Police and Secret Service men, the party was taken across the river, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and their daughter proceeding first to President Conant's war-time house at 11 Quincy Street, and the rest going directly to Memorial Hall.

At Memorial Hall the members of the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, Deans, House Masters, Professors and Associate Professors of the University, and invited dignitaries, had assembled in readiness for the Academic Procession. The Board of Overseers included their former President, the Honorable Charles Francis Adams, and other members whose terms had expired at the last Commencement but who had shared in the Vote of Consent. A few minutes before noon Mr. Churchill, escorted by President Conant and the Governor, arrived. Mrs. Churchill, Miss Churchill and Mrs. Conant were escorted to seats in the central section of the Balcony, where wives of members of the Governing Boards, of Deans and Masters of Houses, and of administrative officers were also seated. The rest of the Theatre, including the platform, was reserved for the Academic Procession, for Major General Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, the officers in charge of the several military and naval units in training at the

University, a limited representation of the nearly 6,000 men in training, the few Alumni officials who on short and inadequate notice were invited to apply for tickets, the University Choir, musicians, and members of the press.

On Mr. Churchill's arrival at Memorial Hall, garbed in Oxford scarlet, he was taken to the small room leading from the Transept into the Hall, where the members of the Corporation were presented to him. During the few minutes of waiting there, the Prime Minister, having observed in front of the building the large crowd through which he had passed on entering, appeared at a window, saluted the onlookers with the V-for-Victory sign, and was heartily cheered.

The Academic Procession preceded that of the principal dignitaries into the Theatre. Precisely at noon, with a brilliant fanfare¹ sounded by a group of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, President Conant with Mr. Churchill at his right entered the Theatre and proceeded to the platform amidst spontaneous applause.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, many of those in the Academic Procession and the audience walked across the street to the Yard and stood in a space reserved for them at the right of the South Portico of the Memorial Church. Mr. Churchill, President Conant, the Governor, and the Secretary to the University, accompanied by General Miles, Admiral Theobald, Colonel Wm. Scott Wood, F.A., commanding the military units, and Captain George N. Barker, U. S. N., commanding the naval units, in training at Harvard, came from the War Memorial Vestibule of the Church on to the steps of the South Portico. There they were faced by a gathering of the nearly 6,000 uniformed officers and men in training, all in military formation, including a company of the WAVES from Radcliffe College. Behind the military personnel, and on the Widener steps, were some 4,000 members of families connected with the University, students, and other interested civilians. Mr. Churchill's arrival was accompanied by ruffles and flourishes

¹ The fanfare, sounded from the balcony above the Transept of Memorial Hall, was written by Professor Walter Piston of the Harvard Faculty for the Oxford Convocation held in conjunction with the Harvard Commencement of 1941. The Second Connecticut March, used for the Academic Procession, was played by the Coast Guard Band.

by the Coast Guard Band, which then played "God Save the King." President Conant introduced the Prime Minister to this outdoor audience, which gave him a great ovation. The conclusion of his stirring five-minute address was followed by another enthusiastic demonstration, to which the Prime Minister responded with his V-for-Victory sign.

The official party and other guests then proceeded to the Fogg Museum, where an informal luncheon was served in the Warburg Room to enable the members of the Governing Boards, the Deans, House Masters, a few other administrative officials of the University, and their wives, to meet the guest in a gathering of the academic "family." In keeping with the character of the luncheon, there were no formal addresses, but the Prime Minister in proposing the health of the President of the United States expressed his happiness in becoming an honorary member of the University, and President Conant responded with a toast to the King.

After a brief stop at President Conant's house, Mr. Churchill and his party returned to the special train, where cordial farewells were exchanged with President and Mrs. Conant, the Governor, and the Secretary to the University.

Thus ended the proceedings of a day that will always be remembered as unique in Harvard history, not only because of the exceptional circumstances under which the Academic Meeting took place, but even more because of the inspiring character of Mr. Churchill's bearing and remarks, the characteristic vigor and felicity of his utterances, and the opportunity afforded for a spontaneous and hearty expression of international unity and good-will in the presence of a great leader in a common cause — one whose name, in the language of the University's ritual, "will be forever borne upon its roll of honorary members."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMIC MEETING

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

Mr. Sheriff, pray give us order.

THE SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY:

The meeting will be in order.

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

The Vice-chairman of the Board of Preachers will open these exercises with prayer.

THE VERY REVEREND HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN:

Grace be unto you and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

Let us pray, repeating together The Lord's Prayer.

“Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.”

Lord God of Hosts, Heavenly Father, have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servants and to their supplication.

We ask that thou guide the spirit and conduct of this University and other institutions of learning along the paths of righteousness and peace.

And we most heartily beseech thee, with thy favour to behold and bless thy servants the President of the United States, the gracious sovereign King George, his First Minister and all to whom thou hast entrusted the destinies of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Protect and assist all those who at home or abroad, by land, by sea or in the air are serving their fellow men.

And grant that they and all thy people, remembering their high purpose, may forget themselves; that they may be ready to endure hardness for righteousness' sake; that their patience and calmness may be the measure of their determination; and that their sympathies may be measured only by thine; that their purity of motive may be the sign of a divine companionship.

All of which we ask in the name of the sufficient revelation of thy nature, thy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Anthem by the University Choir :

Let their celestial concerts all unite,
Ever to sound his praise in endless morn of light.

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

Greetings from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by His Excellency, the Governor.

THE HONORABLE LEVERETT SALTONSTALL:

Mr. President and Fellows, Members of the Board of Overseers, Mr. Churchill, Members of the Faculty, fellow Alumni, guests and friends:

More than three hundred years ago John Harvard brought to us from England a faith in a land that was to grow beyond his time, and a firm determination that the youth of this land should have the benefits that come with learning. Today that spirit lives again in our distinguished guest from England, the Honorable Winston Churchill. As one about to become an alumnus of Harvard, he is a living sample of the dream of our founders and fulfills our destiny in the words of "Fair Harvard": 'from the Age that is past to the Age that is waiting before.'

Sir, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is proud to join Harvard in welcoming you today. Your presence here at a moment when our countries are engaged in fighting together on a world-wide battle front tells us more plainly than words that victory in battle alone will not bring lasting peace; that true peace will only come with our better understanding of one another. Such understanding rests upon the knowledge which John Harvard sought to make more widely available.

Today, when the freedom of education is uncertain, our guest comes to

an institution which in periods of peace or of war, and under many leaders, has always pursued with determination the policy that truth can only come from the minds of men who are free. He comes to us as a man who dared to assume the leadership of his country at a moment of dire peril, and yet to tell his countrymen that all he had to offer them was 'blood, and sweat and tears'; as one whose unfailing courage and optimism has never wavered, because he knows the worth of that freedom for which he is fighting; and as one who has sworn eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

He tells the truth in dark days as well as bright. That is why his people follow so confidently when he leads. That is why his allies are his steadfast comrades in arms. That is why our country and his will work together for a greater security for each other and for those who love freedom throughout the world.

Mr. Churchill, you are an inspiring example of the Gospel motto of our great President, Thomas Jefferson: — "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

The company will join in singing the LXXVIII Psalm.

I

Give ear, ye children, to my law
Devout attention lend,
Let the instructions of my mouth
Deep in your hearts descend.

II

Let children learn the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old,
Which, in our younger years, we saw,
And which our fathers told.

III

Our lips shall tell them to our sons.
And they again to theirs, —
That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs.

THE PRESIDENT:

By virtue of authority delegated to me by the two Governing Boards,
I now confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws:

Winston Spencer Churchill, Doctor of Laws.

Winston Spencer Churchill, an historian who has written a glorious page
of British history; a statesman and warrior whose tenacity and courage
turned back the tide of tyranny in freedom's darkest hour,

[Presentation of the Diploma by the University Marshal.]

THE PRESIDENT (*continuing*):

and in the name of this Society of Scholars I now declare that the recipient
is entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to his degree and that his
name shall be borne forever on its roll of Honorary Members.

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

An address, by the Right Honorable Winston Spencer Churchill.

MR CHURCHILL:

PRESIDENT Conant, Mr. Governor of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, Gentlemen of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen
here assembled: The last time I attended a ceremony of this char-
acter was in the spring of 1941 when as Chancellor of Bristol
University I conferred a degree upon United States Ambassador Winant and
in absentia upon our president who is here today and presiding over this
ceremony. The blitz was running hard at that time and the night before the
raid on Bristol had been heavy. Several hundreds had been killed and
wounded, many houses were destroyed, the buildings next to the university
were still burning and many of the university authorities who conducted the
ceremony had pulled on their robes over uniforms begrimed and drenched.
But all was presented with faultless ritual and appropriate decorum, and I
sustained a very strong and invigorated impression of the superiority of man
over the forces that can destroy him.

Here now, today, I am once again in academic groves — groves is, I
believe, the right word — where knowledge is garnered, where learning is

stimulated, where virtues are inculcated and thought encouraged. Here in the broad United States, with a respectable ocean on either side of us, we can look out upon the world in all its wonder and in all its woe. But what is this that I discern as I pass through your streets, as I look around this great company? I see uniforms on every side. I understand that nearly the whole energies of the university have been drawn into the preparation of American youth for the battlefield. For this purpose, all classes, all courses, have been transformed and even the most sacred vacations have been swept away in a round-the-year and almost round-the-clock drive to make warriors and technicians for the fighting front.

Twice in my lifetime the long arm of destiny has reached across the ocean and involved the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle. There was no use saying: "We don't want it, we won't have it; our forebears left Europe to avoid those quarrels; we have founded a new world which has no contact with the old" — there was no use in that. The long arm reaches out remorselessly and every one's existence, environment, and outlook undergo a swift and irresistible change.

What is the explanation, Mr. President, of these strange facts, and what are the deep laws to which they respond? I will offer you one explanation. There are others, but one will suffice: The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had remained in a mediocre station, struggling with the wilderness, absorbed in their own affairs and a factor of no consequence in the movement of the world, they might have remained forgotten and undisturbed beyond their protecting oceans. But one cannot rise to be in many ways the leading community in the civilized world without being involved in its problems, without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes. If this has been proved in the past, as it has been, it will become indisputable in the future. The people of the United States cannot escape world responsibility. Although we live in a period so tumultuous that little can be predicted, we may be quite sure that this process will be intensified with every forward step the United States makes in wealth as in power.

Not only are the responsibilities of this great Republic growing, but the

world over which they range is itself contracting in relation to our powers of locomotion at a positively alarming rate. We have learned to fly. What prodigious changes are involved in that new accomplishment! Man has parted company with his trusty friend, the horse, and has sailed into the azure with the eagles — eagles being represented by the internal combustion engine!

Where then are those broad oceans or vast, staring deserts? They are shrinking beneath our very eyes. Even elderly parliamentarians like myself are forced to acquire a high degree of mobility.

But to the youth of America, as to the youth of all the Britains, I say, you cannot stop; there's no halting place at this point. We have now reached a point in the journey where there can be no pause. We must go on; it must be world anarchy or world order.

Throughout all this ordeal and struggle, which is characteristic of our age, you will find in the British Commonwealth and Empire good comrades to whom you are united by other ties besides those of state policy and public need. To a large extent there are the ties of blood and history. Naturally, I, a child of both worlds, am conscious of these. Law, language, literature — these are considerable factors. Common conceptions of what is right and decent mark the Gods for fair play, especially to the weak and poor. A stern sentiment of impartial justice and above all the love of personal freedom, or as Kipling put it, "Leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law."

These are common conceptions on both sides of the ocean among the English-speaking people. We hold to these conceptions as strongly as you do. We do not war primarily with races as such. It is as you have said, Mr. Governor, tyranny is our foe. Tyranny is our foe whatever trapping or disguise it wears, whatever language it speaks; be it external or internal, we must forever be on our guard, ever mobilized, ever vigilant, always ready to spring at its throat. In all this we march together. Not only do we march and strive shoulder to shoulder at this moment under the fire of the enemy on the fields of war or in the air, but also in those realms of thought which are consecrated to the rights and dignity of man.

At the present time, Mr. President, we have in continual vigorous action

the British and United States combined Chiefs of Staff Committee which works immediately under the President and myself as representatives of the British War Cabinet. This committee with its elaborate organization of staff officers of every grade disposes of all our resources, and in practice uses British and American troops, ships, aircraft, ammunition, just as if they were the resources of a single state or nation. Now I would not say there are never divergences of view among these high professional authorities. It would be unnatural if there were not. That is why it is necessary to have plenary meetings of principals every two or three months. All these men now know each other. They trust each other. They like each other and most of them have been at work together for a long time. When they meet they thrash things out with great candor and plain, blunt speech. But after a few days the President and I find ourselves furnished with sincere and united advice.

This is a wonderful system. There was nothing like it in the last war. There never has been anything like it between two allies. It is reproduced in an even more tightly knit form at General Eisenhower's headquarters in the Mediterranean, where everything is completely intermingled and soldiers are ordered into battle by the supreme commander or his deputy, General Alexander, without the slightest regard as to whether they are British, American, or Canadian, but simply in accordance with the fighting need.

Now, in my opinion, it would be a most foolish and improvident act on the part of our two Governments, or either of them, to break up this smooth-running and immensely powerful machinery the moment the war is over. For our own safety as well as for the security of the rest of the world we are bound to keep it working and in running order after the war, probably for a good many years, not only till we have set up some world arrangement to keep the peace, but until we know that it is an arrangement which will really give us that protection we must have from danger and aggression — a protection we have already had to seek across two vast world wars.

I am not qualified, of course, to judge whether or not this would become a party question in the United States and I would not presume to discuss that point. I am sure, however, that it will not be a party question in Great

Britain. We must not let go of the security we have found necessary to preserve our lives and liberties until we are quite sure we have something else to put in their place which will give us an equally solid guarantee.

The great Bismarck — for there were once great men in Germany — is said to have observed towards the close of his life that the most potent factor in human society at the end of the nineteenth century was the fact that the British and American peoples spoke the same language. That was a pregnant fact. Certainly it has enabled us to wage war together with an intimacy and harmony never before achieved among allies. This gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship.

I like to think of British and Americans moving about freely over each other's wide estates with hardly a sense of being foreigners to one another. But I do not see why we should not try to spread our common language even more widely throughout the globe, and without seeking selfish advantage over any, possess ourselves of this invaluable amenity and birthright.

Some months ago I persuaded the British Cabinet to set up a committee of ministers to study and report upon Basic English. Here you have a plan — there are others — but here you have a very deftly wrought plan for an international language capable of very wide transactions of practical business and of interchange of ideas. All of it is comprised in about 650 nouns and 200 verbs or other parts of speech, no more, indeed, than can be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.

What was my delight when the other evening quite unexpectedly I heard the President of the United States suddenly speak of the merits of Basic English. And is it not a coincidence that with all this in mind I should arrive at Harvard in fulfillment of the long dated invitation to receive this degree with which President Conant has honored me? Because Harvard has done more than any other American university to promote the extension of Basic English.

The first work on Basic English was written by two Englishmen, Ivor Richards, now of Harvard — of this university — and Ogden of Cambridge University, England, working in association. The Harvard Commission on

English Language Studies is distinguished both for its research and practical work, particularly in introducing the use of Basic English in Latin America, and this commission, your commission, is now, I am told, working with the secondary schools in Boston on the use of Basic English in teaching the main language to American children and in teaching it to foreigners preparing for citizenship.

Gentlemen, I make you my compliments. I do not wish to exaggerate, but you are at the headstream of what might well be a mighty, fertilizing and a health-giving river. It would certainly be a grand convenience for us all to be able to move freely about the world — as we shall be able to do more freely than ever known before as the science of the world develops — to be able to move freely about the world and to find everywhere a medium, albeit primitive, of intercourse and understanding. Might it not also be an advantage to many races and an aid to the building-up of our new structure for preserving peace?

All these are great possibilities, and, I say, let us go into this together. Let us have another Boston Tea Party about it. Let us go forward, as with other matters, other measures, similar in aim and effect. Let us go forward in malice to none and with good-will to all. Such plans offer far better prizes than taking away other people's provinces or land, or grinding them down in exploitation. The empires of the future are the empires of the mind.

It would, of course, Mr. President, be lamentable if those who are charged with the duty of leading great nations forward in this grievous and obstinate war were to allow their minds and energies to be diverted from making the plan to achieve our righteous purposes without needless prolongation of slaughter and destruction. Nevertheless, we are also bound, so far as life and strength allow, and without prejudice to our dominating military task, to look ahead to those days which will surely come, when we shall have finally beaten down Satan under our feet and find ourselves with other great allies at once the masters and the servants of the future.

Various schemes for achieving world security while yet preserving national rights, traditions and customs are being studied and probed. We have all the fine work that was done a quarter of a century ago by those who de-

vised and tried to make effective the League of Nations after the last war. It is said that the League of Nations failed. If so, that is largely because it was abandoned and later on betrayed, because those who were its best friends were, till a very late period, infected with a futile pacifism, because the United States, the originating impulse, fell out of the line, because, while France had been bled white and England was supine and bewildered, a monstrous growth of aggression sprang up in Germany, in Italy and Japan.

We have learned from hard experience that stronger, more efficient, more rigorous world institutions must be created to preserve peace and to forestall the causes of future wars. In this task the strongest victorious nations must be combined, and also those who have borne the burden and heat of the day and suffered under the flail of adversity. And in this task — creative task — there are some who say, let us have a world council and under it regional or continental councils. And there are others who prefer a somewhat different organization.

All these matters weigh with us now in spite of the war, which none can say has reached its climax, which is perhaps entering for us, British and Americans, upon its most severe and costly stage. But I am here to tell you that whatever form your system of world security may take, however the nations are grouped and ranged, whatever derogations are made from national sovereignty for the sake of the larger synthesis, nothing will work soundly or for long without the united effort of the British and American people. If we are together nothing is impossible. If we are divided all will fail. I therefore preach continually the doctrine of the fraternal association of our two peoples, not for any purpose of gaining invidious material advantages for either of them, not for territorial aggrandizement or the vain pomp of earthly domination, but for the sake of service to mankind and for the honor that comes to those who faithfully serve great causes.

And here let me say how proud we ought to be, young and old, to live in this tremendous, thrilling, formative epoch in the human story, and how fortunate it was for the world that when these great trials came upon it, there was a generation that terror could not conquer and brutal violence could not enslave. Let all who are here remember — as the words of the hymn we

have just sung suggest — let all of us who are here remember that we are on the stage of history and that whatever our station may be, whatever part we have to play, great or small, our conduct is liable to be scrutinized not only by history but by our own descendants. Let us rise to the full level of our duty and of our opportunity and let us thank God for the spiritual rewards He has granted for all forms of valiant and faithful service.

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL:

The company will join in singing the Commencement Hymn. When the Hymn has been sung, the Vice-chairman of the Board of Preachers will pronounce the benediction. These exercises then being ended, the audience is requested to remain seated until the President and Fellows and their guests have withdrawn.

I

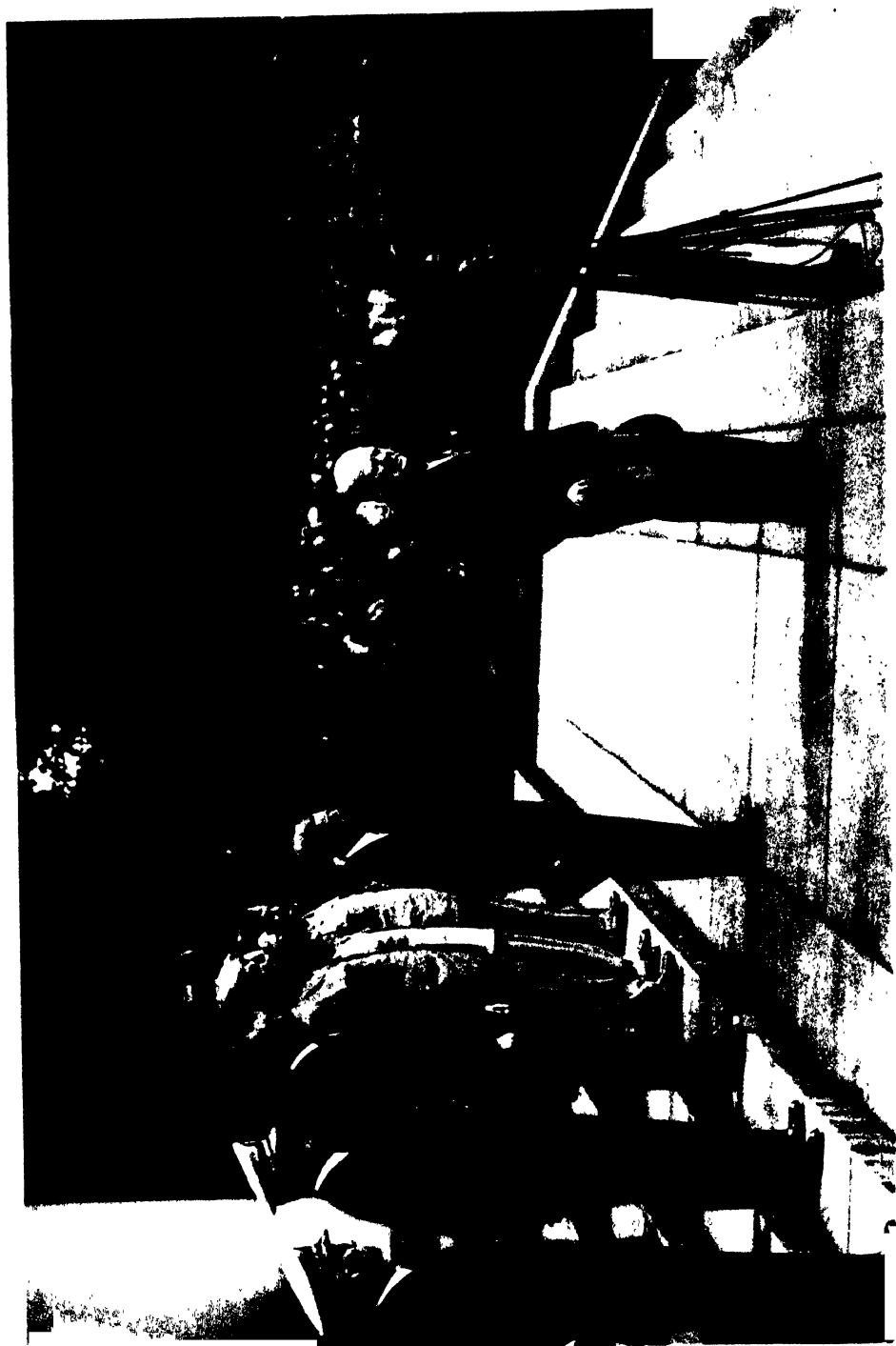
Ave, mater perbenigna,
Omni pietate digna,
Nulla aetas te maligna
Dente mordet aspero.
Captas semper novas laudes,
Honestate semper gaudes,
Altiora semper audes
Exitu cum prospero.

II

Fluunt saecula, ruunt moles,
Perit mox humana proles,
Illa autem quae tu soles
Laborare permanent.
Disciplina quam tueris,
Bonae artes quas tu seris,
Veritas quam revereris
In aeternum remanent.

THE VERY REVEREND HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN:

Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make his face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace, both now and for evermore. Amen.



MR. CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS IN THE COLLEGE YARD
TO MEMBERS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES
IN TRAINING AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GENTLEMEN of the armed forces of the United States:
This is indeed an inspiring spectacle, and I am very glad that my hosts here today have not denied me the opportunity of meeting you here for a few moments, and of offering you a few words of salutation upon the work on which you are engaged.

We have reached a period in the war when many people are inclined to think the worst is over. In a certain sense, this may be true: that the issue — the final issue of the war — does not seem so much in doubt as it did some time ago.

I have no reason to suppose that the climax of the war has been reached. I have no reason to suppose that the heaviest sacrifices in blood and life do not lie before the armed forces of Britain and America.

I know of no reason for supposing that the climax of the war has been reached even in Europe, and certainly not in Asia.

The courses of instruction through which you are going are of the utmost value to those who will be charged with the responsibility of leading others in battle. If the troops have a good supply of thoroughly well-trained officers, then they get their tasks done with incomparably less loss of life. Therefore, the work you are doing here is of the highest possible consequence. I bid you all good fortune and success, and I earnestly trust that when you find yourselves alongside our soldiers and sailors, you will feel that we are your worthy brothers in arms.

And you shall know that we will never tire nor weaken. We shall march with you into every quarter of the globe to establish a reign of justice and law among men.

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